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9, subpart 9.4, and those persons who have been determined to be ineligible.

Notice. The term notice means a written communication served in person or sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, or its equivalent, to the last known address of a party, its identified counsel, its agent for service of process, or any partner, officer, director, owner, or joint venturer of the party. Notice, if undeliverable, shall be considered to have been received by the addressee five days after being properly sent to the last address known by the agency.

Participant. The term participant means any person who submits a proposal for, enters into, or reasonably may be expected to enter into a covered transaction. This term also includes any person who acts on behalf of or is authorized to commit a participant in a covered transaction as an agent or representative of another participant.

Person. The term person means any individual, corporation, partnership, association, unit of government or legal entity, however organized, except: Foreign governments or foreign governmental entities, public international organizations, foreign government owned (in whole or in part) or controlled entities, and entities consisting wholly or partially of foreign governments or foreign governmental entities.

Preponderance of the evidence. The term preponderance of the evidence means proof by information that, compared with that opposing it, leads to the conclusion that the fact at issue is more probably true than not.

Principal. The term principal means an officer, director, owner, partner, key employee, or other person within a participant with primary management or supervisory responsibilities; or a person who has a critical influence on or substantive control over a covered transaction, whether or not employed by the participant. Persons who have a critical influence on or substantive control over a covered transaction are principal investigators.

Proposal. The term proposal means a solicited or unsolicited bid, application, request, invitation to consider or similar communication by or on behalf

of a person seeking to participate or to receive a benefit, directly or indirectly, in or under a covered transaction.

Respondent. The term respondent means a person against whom a debarment or suspension action has been initiated

State. The term state means any of the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any territory or possession of the United States, or any agency of a State, exclusive of institutions of higher education, hospitals, and units of local government. A State instrumentality will be considered part of the State government if it has a written determination from a State government that such State considers that instrumentality to be an agency of the State government.

Suspending official. The term suspending official means an official authorized to impose suspension. The suspending official is either:

- (1) The agency head; or
- (2) An official designated by the agency head.

Suspension. The term suspension means an action taken by a suspending official in accordance with these regulations that immediately excludes a person from participating in covered transactions for a temporary period, pending completion of an investigation and such legal, debarment, or Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act proceedings as may ensue. A person so excluded is "suspended"

Voluntary exclusion (or) voluntarily excluded. The term voluntary exclusion (or) voluntarily excluded means a status of nonparticipation or limited participation in covered transactions assumed by a person pursuant to the terms of a settlement.

[59 FR 41614, Aug. 12, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 33041, 33063, June 26, 1995]

§ 2542.30 Coverage.

(a) The regulations in this part apply to all persons who have participated, are currently participating or may reasonably be expected to participate in transactions under Federal non-procurement programs. For purposes of the regulations in this part such transactions will be referred to as "covered transactions."

- (1) Covered transaction. For purposes of the regulations in this part, a covered transaction is a primary covered transaction or a lower tier covered transaction. Covered transactions at any tier need not involve the transfer of Federal funds.
- (i) Primary covered transaction. Except as noted in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, a primary covered transaction is any nonprocurement transaction between an agency and a person, regardless of type, including: Grants, cooperative agreements, scholarships, fellowships, contracts of assistance, loans, loan guarantees, subsidies, insurance, payments for specified use, donation agreements and any other nonprocurement transactions between a Federal agency and a person. Primary covered transactions also include those transactions specially designated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in such agency's regulations governing debarment and suspen-
- (ii) Lower tier covered transaction. A lower tier covered transaction is:
- (A) Any transaction between a participant and a person other than a procurement contract for goods or services, regardless of type, under a primary covered transaction.
- (B) Any procurement contract for goods or services between a participant and a person, regardless of type, expected to equal or exceed the Federal procurement small purchase threshold fixed at 10 U.S.C. 2304(g) and 41 U.S.C. 253(g) (currently \$25,000) under a primary covered transaction.
- (C) Any procurement contract for goods or services between a participant and a person under a covered transaction, regardless of amount, under which that person will have a critical influence on or substantive control over that covered transaction. Such persons are:
 - (1) Principal investigators.
- (2) Providers of federally-required audit services.
- (3) Exceptions. The following transactions are not covered:
- (i) Statutory entitlements or mandatory awards (but not subtier awards thereunder which are not themselves mandatory), including deposited funds insured by the Federal Government;

- (ii) Direct awards to foreign governments or public international organizations, or transactions with foreign governments or foreign governmental entities, public international organizations, foreign government owned (in whole or in part) or controlled entities, entities consisting wholly or partially of foreign governments or foreign governmental entities;
- (iii) Benefits to an individual as a personal entitlement without regard to the individual's present responsibility (but benefits received in an individual's business capacity are not excepted);
 - (iv) Federal employment;
- (v) Transactions pursuant to national or agency-recognized emergencies or disasters;
- (vi) Incidental benefits derived from ordinary governmental operations; and
- (vii) Other transactions where the application of these regulations would be prohibited by law.
- (b) Relationship to other sections. This section describes the types of transactions to which a debarment or suspension under this part will apply. Subpart B, "Effect of Action," §2542.50, "Debarment or suspension," sets forth the consequences of a debarment or suspension. Those consequences would obtain only with respect to participants and principals in the covered transactions and activities described in §2542.30(a). Sections 2542.200 "Scope of debarment," and 2542.280, "Scope of suspension," govern the extent to which a specific participant or organizational elements of a participant would be automatically included within a debarment or suspension action, and the conditions under which affiliates or persons associated with a participant may also be brought within the scope of the action.
- (c) Relationship to Federal procurement activities. In accordance with E.O. 12689 and section 2455 of Public Law 103–355, any debarment, suspension, proposed debarment or other governmentwide exclusion initiated under the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) on or after August 25, 1995 shall be recognized by and effective for Executive Branch agencies and participants as an exclusion under this regulation. Similarly, any debarment, suspension or

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other governmentwide exclusion initiated under this regulation on or after August 25, 1995 shall be recognized by and effective for those agencies as a debarment or suspension under the FAR.

[59 FR 41614, Aug. 12, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 33041, 33063, June 26, 1995]

§ 2542.40 Policy.

- (a) In order to protect the public interest, it is the policy of the Federal Government to conduct business only with responsible persons. Debarment and suspension are discretionary actions that, taken in accordance with Executive Order 12549 and this part, are appropriate means to implement this policy.
- (b) Debarment and suspension are serious actions which shall be used only in the public interest and for the Federal Government's protection and not for purposes of punishment. Agencies may impose debarment or suspension for the causes and in accordance with the procedures set forth in this part.
- (c) When more than one agency has an interest in the proposed debarment or suspension of a person, consideration shall be given to designating one agency as the lead agency for making the decision. Agencies are encouraged to establish methods and procedures for coordinating their debarment or suspension actions.

Subpart B—Effect of Action

§2542.100 Debarment or suspension.

- (a) Primary covered transactions. Except to the extent prohibited by law, persons who are debarred or suspended shall be excluded from primary covered transactions as either participants or principals throughout the Executive Branch of the Federal Government for the period of their debarment, suspension, or the period they are proposed for debarment under 48 CFR part 9, subpart 9.4. Accordingly, no agency shall enter into primary covered transactions with such excluded persons during such period, except as permitted pursuant to § 2542.130.
- (b) Lower tier covered transactions. Except to the extent prohibited by law, persons who have been proposed for debarment under 48 CFR part 9, subpart

- 9.4, debarred or suspended shall be excluded from participating as either participants or principals in all lower tier covered transactions (see \$2542.30(a)(1)(ii)) for the period of their exclusion.
- (c) Exceptions. Debarment or suspension does not affect a person's eligibility for—
- (1) Statutory entitlements or mandatory awards (but not subtier awards thereunder which are not themselves mandatory), including deposited funds insured by the Federal Government;
- (2) Direct awards to foreign governments or public international organizations, or transactions with foreign governments or foreign governmental entities, public international organizations, foreign government owned (in whole or in part) or controlled entities, and entities consisting wholly or partially of foreign governments or foreign governments or foreign governmental entities;
- (3) Benefits to an individual as a personal entitlement without regard to the individual's present responsibility (but benefits received in an individual's business capacity are not excepted);
 - (4) Federal employment;
- (5) Transactions pursuant to national or agency-recognized emergencies or disasters:
- (6) Incidental benefits derived from ordinary governmental operations; and
- (7) Other transactions where the application of these regulations would be prohibited by law.

[60 FR 33041, 33063, June 26, 1995]

§ 2542.110 Ineligible persons.

Persons who are ineligible, as defined in §2542.20, are excluded in accordance with the applicable statutory, executive order, or regulatory authority.

§2542.120 Voluntary exclusion.

Persons who accept voluntary exclusions under §2542.270 are excluded in accordance with the terms of their settlements. Corporation shall, and participants may, contact the original action agency to ascertain the extent of the exclusion.

§2542.130 Exception provision.

The Corporation may grant an exception permitting a debarred, suspended, or voluntarily excluded person, or a